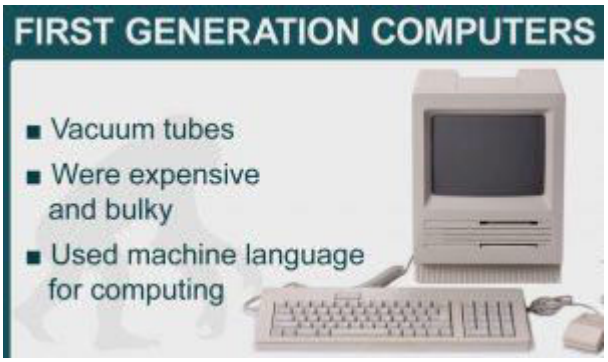
Generation of computer

Computer is developed from very beginning and it has characterized or identified in five generations. These five generation of computer features are as below.



1. First generation(1945-1954 AD)

This is the first generation of computer. Some features of this first generation of computers:

- Vacuum tube was used as main components.
- Processing speed in Millisecond.
- Electronical type of computer.
- Machine language was used for programming.
- Largest in size.
- High power consumption.
- Low storage capacity.
- Higher heat generation.
- Very expensive computer.
- Not fully reliable and something of getting errors.
- Developed for military work and available for military and some university.
- Examples: MARK-I, ENIAC, ABC, etc.

Also, read definition of computer

2. Second generation (1955-1964 AD)

Also, this is second generation of computer. Some features of second generation of computers are as given below:

- Transistor were used as main components.
- Processing speed is faster than first generation i.e. Microsecond.
- Electromechanical type of computer.
- Assembly language used for programming.
- Storage capacity is higher than first generation.
- More reliable and accurate than first generation.
- Size and cost are less than first generation.
- Less power consumption than 1st
- Less heat consumption than 1st generation.
- Examples: IBM 1400 and 7000 series.

3. Third generation (1965-1974 AD)

Some features of third generation of computers are as given below:

- Integrated circuit (IC) were used as main components.
- Processing speed faster than previous generation i.e. Nanosecond.
- Electronic type of computer.
- High level language used for programming.
- Storage capacity higher than previous generation of computers.
- More reliable and accurate than previous generation.
- Low cost than previous generation.
- Low size than previous generation.
- Low power and heat consumption than previous generation.
- Examples: IBM PC, Apple, Dell, etc.

4. Fourth generation (1975 AD- till the date)

Some features of fourth generation of computers are as given below:

- IC and Large Scale of integrator (LSI) and Very Large Scale of Integrator (VLSI) is used as main components.
- Microprocessor is used as major electronic component.
- Processing speed is faster than previous generation i.e. Picosecond.
- High level language, object-oriented language and fourth generation language (4GL) used for programming.
- Electronic type of computer.
- Multiprogramming and automatic units are used.
- Less cost than previous generation.
- Less heat consumption than previous generation.
- Examples: IBM PC, Apple, Dell, etc.

5. Fifth generation (Not develop yet)

Some features of fifth generation of computers are as given below:

- Not developed yet or under developing stage.
- Massive parallel processing.
- Artificial intelligence (AI) will used.
- Bio-chip will be used as major electronic component.
- List processing (LISP) will be used.
- Programming logic (PRO LOG) will be used.
- It will very fast and highly accurate capacity than previous generation.
- Will supports embedded and expertssystem.